Menstruation - if the egg is not fertilized, then the uterus lining breaks down and is released in the form of blood and mucous through the vagina. It usually lasts for 2 to 8 days.

Development of the embryo
- The zygote repeatedly divides to form a ball of cells.
- The ball of cells then starts differentiating into tissues and organs. At this stage, it is called embryo.
- Embryo gets attached to the wall of the uterus and develops various body parts such as hands and legs.
- Foetus is a stage of embryo that shows main recognizable feature of mature organism.
- Foetus develops for nine months inside the mother’s womb and is finally delivered.
- Fertilization - fusion of the nucleus of the sperm with the ovum to form a zygote. It occurs in the fallopian tube of females.
- Zygote divides to form an embryo.
- Embryo is implanted in the uterus.
- Foetus develops inside the mother’s body for nine months (gestation period).

Sexually transmitted diseases - infections that get transferred through sexual contact e.g., herpes, HIV-AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhea etc.

Contraceptive methods to avoid pregnancy
- natural methods- abstinence
- barrier methods- condoms
- oral contraceptives- hormonal drugs
- implants- loop or copper-T
- surgical methods- Vasectomy and tubectomy

Vegetative propagation - in plants, new plants are formed from vegetative parts like root, stem, leaves. e.g. Bryophyllum propagates vegetatively by leaf buds.

Natural Methods of Vegetative Propagation

- Stem propagation – The surface of potato has several buds called eyes that develop into new plants.
- Propagation by leaf – The leaves of Bryophyllum have several buds at their margins that develop into tiny plants.
- Propagation by roots – The roots of sweet potato, dahlia get detached from parent plant and give rise to a new plant.
- Sugarcane, rose, money plant, etc. reproduce by stem cutting.
- Advantages of vegetative propagation